

The Intelligencer.

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Now is Mr. Powderly's time to strike while the iron is hot.

The article is abroad. Nature cut him out to be advanced agent for a side show.

As the iron gushes up from the earth it goes down in price. At this rate the business of the world would hold the flow.

Hello, Central! Gimme John M. Rich, consul at Nagasaki! 's that you, Rich? Here's looking at 's that you!

Col. Day Johnson's candidacy for Congress in the First District "depends on circumstances." Two to one, Colonel, we can name the circumstances.

Mr. Gladstone is forcing the fighting, the light in the Liberal ranks, Tory opposition and Ulster notwithstanding. Age does not wither the "grand old man's" courage.

When Virginia gentlemen disagree and appeal to the ready revolver there is no half-way work. The town of Martinsville must look as though a hurricane had called to pay its compliments.

That half million loan to put life in the Treasury of Ohio is a magnificent monument to the wisdom, fidelity and economy of Democratic administration. Retrenchment and reform ran a wild career in the Buckeye State.

That Chicago drug store, wrecked though it was, has ground out a wonderful profit for the undertakers and the police court. It isn't safe to tackle those beautiful bottles unless you can read Latin with a dose of Roman account.

Chair was a regular gusher. Two million and a half barrels may be regarded as a good deal of a sport. In these times "man wants but little here below nor wants that little long" comes upon us with new and crushing force.

This is getting interesting when Wheeling men cannot work on the Ohio side of the river. No such line is drawn on either side, and none ought to be drawn on either. The two sides of the river form one industrial community and the people ought to continue to live, as they have lived, as good friends and neighbors.

The Jackson Herald makes the grave charge that Judge Robert F. Fleming was in such a pitiable condition last week from drink that a special judge had to be selected to sit at the Clay county court. The Herald says he fell from his horse and had to be carried to the nearest house. If the statement is true the judge's friends ought to try to induce him to make way for a worthy man and escape impeachment.

Martin Irons has strong views concerning Mr. Powderly. Among other things he says Powderly didn't understand the situation on the South-western railroads. According to the testimony of Mr. Irons before the committee of Congress Mr. Powderly would be in a pitiable condition if he knew as much as Irons knew, and no more, about that affair and the principles of the order of which he speaks to be the head. The admissions of Irons on the witness stand make him appear even more reckless than he has been thought to be. He is the last man to trust with the bread and butter of other men.

The Washington field is raining an old-fashioned oil excitement. The old lessons ought not to have been soon forgotten. Van fortunes were made and vast failures were achieved. Men in prosperous business caught the fever, went in over their heads and were swept out of sight. It was a gigantic lottery, with all the charm and hazard of immense return or total ruin.

The development of the Washington field seems only to have begun. That there will be more strikes is hardly to be doubted. Fortune seems to be about to smile on some of our citizens who have had the nerve and the money to go in. These gentlemen are too careful business men to risk more than they can afford. But the temptation to others differently situated will be great. Whoever feels the impulse will do well to consider first how much he can afford to lose. If he loses only that he will not be crippled. If he makes a hit, so much the better.

THE WEDDING TRousseau

Selected by Miss Folsom Said to be the Talk of Paris.

Paris, May 18.—Miss Folsom's wedding trousseau, which will soon reach New York, has been the talk of Paris. The wedding dress is a poem in ivory satin. The skirt and corage of the marriage costume are simple, but their simplicity is relieved by a wreath of soft and Indian muslin embroidered with orange blossoms attached to the left side of the skirt, and nearly meeting the court train, which is over four yards in length. The train is slightly rounded, and falls in five even pleats. The delicate muslin, embroidered with orange blossoms, and daintily draped across the front of the corage, and crowning the corage from left to right is also a broad crepe of silk fastened to the hip.

The bridal veil is nearly seven yards long, and is of plain white silk tulle, relieved by a band of orange blossoms. It is to be worn high on the head, and will fall gracefully over the train, completely covering it.

For a traveling dress Miss Folsom has chosen a charming dress of tulle, in shade of grey silk petticoat. The corage opens so as to reveal a double-breasted tulle, trimmed half way between the waist and the waist with velvet, trimmed at the top in a high collar, fastened by a corset of grey velvet bow.

Among the other exquisite costumes is a dress and cream striped woolen dress, to be worn over a silk skirt bordered with a deep band of velvet. The tulle, which is short, is draped in pleats, high on one side, and left loose on the other. The back of the tulle fastens on the long-sleeved bodice showing a delicate velvet band around the waist and a dainty chemise of cream tulle attached at the throat with a narrow velvet ribbon.

850,000 Loan for Ohio.

Columbus, May 18.—The State Banking and Depository Commission have effected a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, with Albert Netter, of Cincinnati, at three and a half percent interest.

SUBSIDY CLAUSE

IN THE POSTOFFICE BILL

Discussed by the House of Representatives Yesterday—"Horizontal" Motion on the Future of the Republic Party—Consul Birch Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—In the House to-day Mr. Harris, of Georgia, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending Section 3387, Revised Statutes, so as to reduce the penalty of the bonds of cigar manufacturers to \$250, with an additional \$50 for each person proposed to be employed by them in making cigars. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sadler, of Alabama, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territories. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill authorizing the exhibition of specimens of California silk in the Capitol building. House calendar.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Committee on Postoffice and Postroads, reported back the Postoffice Appropriation bill with Senate amendments, and it having been referred to the Committee of the Whole, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering these amendments.

Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause which is known as the "Subsidy" amendment, and made an argument in opposition to it.

Mr. Gledhill, of Wisconsin, said that the appropriation did not rise to the dignity of a subsidy. He then went on to argue that subsidies did not have the effect of increasing tonnage and as an illustration of this he took the fact that Germany was not a non-albidity had increased her tonnage faster than France with a subsidy. It was true that Germany had carried out the subsidy policy but it was only an experiment.

Mr. Blount asked why Germany should enter upon a subsidy policy if she was succeeding so well without a subsidy. Mr. Gledhill answered it was because he was making a fool of herself.

Mr. Miliken had not thought the gentleman would go back on his country. "On my country," exclaimed Mr. Gledhill. "What do you think is my country? I want to say to the gentleman that though I was born on German soil and have no reason to feel otherwise than for the welfare of my country, I always have been of being an American."

Mr. Miliken had no doubt of that, but had occurred to him when the gentleman referred to the Germans as fools he had been rather going back on his country. Mr. Gledhill said the claims are a valuable one; but I said that as the gentleman was probably done and as I have done on occasions, Germany had made a fool of herself. Continuing he argued that the subsidy clause would not give the United States any more tonnage than it would be able to pay for. The line was established for five years a monopoly would be created. No other line would be created because it could not compete with the established line, so instead of promoting commerce the revenue would be a question of the revenue. The line was established for five years a monopoly would be created. No other line would be created because it could not compete with the established line, so instead of promoting commerce the revenue would be a question of the revenue.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

A LOOK AHEAD.

Mr. Morrison gives his view concerning the future of the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Morrison has been giving his Democratic friends of the Post some views. He is of opinion that there will not be a great deal of energy thrown into the coming campaign, and he does not suppose that the result will change to any large extent the relative numbers of either party in the House of Representatives.

"The Republicans," he said, "will store up their forces to gain the Presidential election in 1888. Why should they want to win Congress now? What good would it do them if they did win it? The victory would not carry any spoils with it, and it would not carry any possible legislative power with it. It would only give them a majority in the House of Representatives, which I don't think they hope for. The President would have the power to veto all their bills. They would be absolutely powerless. No, they will make their fight for the Presidency two years hence, and not expect to be made on the basis of the total of the legislative and administrative acts of the four years. It is not what Congress or what the Administration may do in a day, or in a week, that will bring victory to them. It is the result of the campaign will be a record or a reputation. We are making history now and shall continue to make it, and the next Presidential campaign will be fought upon the whole record."

"Already we have created some new offices. That in itself is a good thing, and it is a Democratic economy. Some of them have been created against protests from myself and other Democrats. My protests may hereafter be brought up and cited against the party. Whether or not they would be entirely upon the record. While we have created some new offices we have abolished many old and useless ones and will abolish more. At the end of the year we shall show ourselves retreating and decreasing in number. Increased revenue the Republicans will say is due entirely to increased imports, a larger trade. Nonsense, because during the year there have been more people idle than before and less money to be loaned, less ability to purchase."

The explanation is that under a Democratic Administration the taxes have been honestly collected and fairly and honestly accounted for."

"The Congressional Campaign Committee," said Mr. Morrison, "retaining the great question: 'It does not mean a great deal, I think; and I do not know that it is an important factor in a Congressional campaign. Every man must conduct his own campaign in his own district. The committee may give a little help in the way of sending documents, or something of that sort in close districts where there is a keen contest, but I don't know what else it can do.'"

"Does the committee raise a fund?" "Yes, they used to tax every Democratic Congressman \$50. A dozen or two paid the assessment and the others let it slide. I remember that when I was asked to contribute the last time, I told the gentlemen that I would distribute it in my district."

GENERAL JOHNSON

Before the Telephone Committee—He Proves a Stubborn Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Pan-Electric Telephone Investigating Committee began work to-day with General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, in the chair. General Johnson is connected as attorney and stockholder with the Washington and Baltimore off-branches of the Pan-Electric Company. He was recently a witness be-

TROUBLE BREWING

AT THE ST. LOUIS BREWERIES.

The Police Reserves Suddenly Ordered out to Prevent any Violence on the Part of the Employees—The Situation at Chicago—From Berates Powderly.

St. Louis, May 18.—On information received at police headquarters late to-night the authorities have called in all the police reserves, and taken a large number of patrolmen from the down town districts and sent about 100 men each to the brewery of Jos. Schneider, on Chouteau avenue, Missouri and Mississippi avenues, and to that of Charles G. Stiebel, on the corner of Fourteenth and Millan streets to guard them against an apprehended assault. The precise reason of the movement by the police is not known outside of their circles at this writing, but there is some sort of trouble, not clearly understood between Messrs. Schneider and Stiebel and their employees, and threats are said to have been made or intimations thrown out that there is to be a demonstration of some kind, made against the breweries to-night, and the police have been sent to them as a precautionary measure and to protect them should an assault be made. Later developments will be closely watched and reported.

THE LUMBER STRIKE.

Some of the Strikers Want to Return, but the Leaders Hold Them Back.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The situation in the lumber district remains substantially as it was yesterday. There are about the same number of patrolmen in the different sections. Various meetings of the strikers were held last night. The general sentiment of these favored a continuation of the strike. The men say, when questioned individually, that the mass of the rank and file are favorable to a return to work on the old basis, but are controlled by a few leaders, who insist on prolonging the strike. Lumber dealers have determined to wait till to-morrow or Thursday and then if the old employees do not return to work they will call in new men to take their places. How this will affect the present strike remains to be seen.

At Pullman all the men excepting 270 old cabinet makers returned to work this morning at the old wages and the same terms on the old basis. The strikers were not allowed to return to work on the old basis, but are controlled by a few leaders, who insist on prolonging the strike. Lumber dealers have determined to wait till to-morrow or Thursday and then if the old employees do not return to work they will call in new men to take their places. How this will affect the present strike remains to be seen.

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A TERRIBLE BATTLE

AT MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Prominent Citizens and Business Men Turn the Streets of an Old Dominion Village into a Battlefield—A Number of the Participants Killed and Injured.

MARTINSVILLE, Va., May 18.—No greater tragedy has occurred in Virginia than that which fills this town with gloom and excitement. In a fight last evening on a crowded street many shots were fired and as a result, Jacob Terry, a young farmer, is dead and the life blood of his two brothers, J. K. Terry and Benjamin Terry is fast ebbing away. Colonel P. Spencer, a prominent business man and manufacturer, Tarion Brown, proprietor of Brown's tobacco house, B. L. Jones, a saloon keeper, R. L. Gregory, a hotel clerk and "Buddy" Martin, an all-arounder, were wounded. The parties are prominent in the business life of this city and well known in Southern Virginia. On Saturday night an anonymous circular was sent out stating that all over town it was seriously expected that W. K. Terry, a young business man, and his father, the late William Terry, a prominent citizen. Yesterday morning Terry telegraphed for his two brothers, J. K. and Benjamin, to arrive at a late station, twenty miles away. They arrived at 10 p. m., and after a brief consultation went to the printing office and demanded the author of the card. The printer told them it was Col. P. Spencer, a member of the Town Board and one of the leading business men. Last evening soon after the tobacco factories had closed for the day and the streets were filled with operatives returning from their work, the Terry brothers started in the direction of Spencer's factory.

A FIGHTER, FIGHTER.

When about half way there they were met by Spencer with his brother and several friends. W. K. Terry addressed a few words to Spencer who told him not to shoot. Just then some one fired a pistol. The scene that followed beggars description. Forty shots were fired. W. K. Terry was shot from the rear, the ball entering near his spine and lodging in the right breast. Jack Terry was shot through the abdomen and fell dead. Ben Terry was shot through the neck and in the head. Spencer was shot in the hip and the business partner Tarion Brown received two balls in the groin and is thought to be fatally wounded. A. L. Jones, a saloon keeper, R. L. Gregory and Sandy Morton are all seriously hurt. The Terry brothers were hit by stray balls. The Terry brothers were hit by stray balls. The Terry brothers were hit by stray balls.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—Officers of twenty National Trades Unions met to-day to discuss the proposed strike action, it was stated, to resist the encroachments being made upon them by the Knights of Labor.

Textile Manufacturers Combine.

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